

Date: Sat, 2 Jan 93 04:30:16 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #5
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 2 Jan 93 Volume 93 : Issue 5

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sat, 02 Jan 1993 06:11:45 GMT
From: uw-coco!nwnexus!ole!ssc!tad@beaver.cs.washington.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <8220@lib.tmc.edu>, <1992Dec30.062020.24365@ssc.com>,
<1992Dec30.234200.11309@ke4zv.uucp>ad
Subject : Re: 430mhz band under th

In article <1992Dec30.234200.11309@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
writes:

>In article <1992Dec30.062020.24365@ssc.com> tad@ssc.com (Tad Cook) writes:

>>

>>Maybe the following has some bearing here:

>>

>>97.205 Repeater station.

>>

>> (c) Where the transmissions of a repeater cause harmful
>>interference to another repeater, the two station licensees are
>>equally and fully responsible for resolving the interference UNLESS
>>THE OPERATION OF ONE STATION IS RECOMMENDED BY A FREQUENCY
>>COORDINATOR AND THE OPERATION OF THE OTHER STATION IS NOT. In that
>>case, the licensee of the non-coordinated repeater has primary
>>responsibility to resolve the interference.

>> (d) A repeater may be automatically controlled.
>> (e) Ancillary functions of a repeater that are available to
>>users on the input channel are not considered remotely controlled
>>functions of the station. LIMITING THE USE OF A REPEATER TO ONLY
>>CERTAIN USER STATIONS IS PERMISSIBLE.
>>
>>(CAPITALIZED EMPHASIS IS MINE)
>
>Two things to note here. First, section (c) only applies to interference
>from one repeater to another repeater and says nothing about individual
>non-repeater station transmissions.

Ha! Please test this for us. Start operating simplex packet on
the input of a local repeater. See if citing this rule does you any
good at all.

It won't.

Second, section (e) refers to
>*ancillary* functions of repeaters and the ability to limit access to
>those *ancillary* functions to certain user stations. This doesn't
>address closed repeaters where the *primary* function of the repeater
>is restricted.
>

You're confused. The ability of a licensee to limit access to
his station is NOT confined to ancillary functions.

--

Tad Cook		Phone: 206-527-4089 (home)		MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA		Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA		3288544@mcimail.com
		Internet: tad@ssc.com		or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

Date: Sat, 2 Jan 1993 10:31:03 GMT
From: swrinde!ringer!lonestar.utsa.edu!sbooth@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1992Dec30.220002.10520@ke4zv.uucp>,
<1992Dec31.095719.25238@ringer.cs.utsa.edu>, <1993Jan1.013030.20198@ke4zv.uucp>
Subject : Re: Realistic DX-160

In article <1993Jan1.013030.20198@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
writes:

>In article <1992Dec31.095719.25238@ringer.cs.utsa.edu> sbooth@lonestar.utsa.edu
(Simon E. Booth) writes:
>>In article <1992Dec30.220002.10520@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
writes:
>>>In article <1992Dec28.071745.3632@ringer.cs.utsa.edu> sbooth@lonestar.utsa.edu
(Simon E. Booth) writes:
>>>>
>>>>Sounds easy enough. One thing though--Does lineing up the pointer on
>>>>one mark re-calibrate the main dial calibrate the dial for all the marks?
>>>
>>>>About as good as it was when it came from the factory. That's to say,
>>>>not great. Getting analog dials to track within 3% of actual bandspread
>>>>is often tough. That's about the same as analog voltmeters. You learn
>>>>to live with it, and use the crystal calibrator a lot when setting the
>>>
>>
>>What's crystal calibrator? The DX-160 isn't equipped with one.
>
>Older communications receivers came with, or had as an option, a
>crystal calibrator. That's a crystal oscillator circuit that is
>optimized to generate harmonics. Usually the calibrator crystal
>was 100 kHz, so you had a signal every 100 kHz across the spectrum.
>You could turn it on and set the radio to zero beat with the nearest
>harmonic and know exactly where the radio was tuned. The dial offset
>would then be correct over a modest frequency span. If your radio
>lacks a calibrator, they are easy to build. There were circuits
>published in the ARRL Handbook over the years, but any crystal
>oscillator will do in a pinch.

Sounds like a device I saw in a Heathkit catalog a couple of years ago.
This device would generate an RF tone signal on any frequency you tune it
to, presumable for the same purpose as the crystal oscillator you mention.

A crystal oscillator sounds like a better idea in the long run than
having the radio 'repaired'. With the crystal oscillator/calibrator
I could tune the radio to almost any band, without having to rely on
tuning marks on the dial.

BTW-- The main reason I'm trying to get my radio working better is because I'm
in the very early stages of (finally!) pursuing a ham license, and at least
for now I need a good receiver to monitor the ham bands for code practice.
But after I'm on the air, would the DX-160 be a good receiver to use in
conjunction with ham operations? I'll probably end up getting a transciever,
but I was wondering about that.

Thanks for the advice. The next book I get after I'm done getting my books
for the spring semester will be the ARRL Handbook.

I just hope the local Radio Shack has the parts for the oscillator! :-)

Simon

(hoping to be on the air by this spring!)

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #5
